THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1832. NO. 8.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

105 HHDS. Leaf Tobacco;
40 do. Sugar;
150 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
200 Salted Hides;
180 bales Tennessee Cotton;
75 bbls. Molasses;
4 do. Honey;
50 do. Tar.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1832.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good: we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

Clock and Watch Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the above business, two doors from the corner of Liberty, in St. Clair street, *near the Exchange*, where they have just added largely to their stock, and intend keeping a general assortment of Goods in their line, such as Gold and Silver Patent Lever, English and Common Watches; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plate Breastpins; Filligree and Jet Ear Rings and Drops; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plain Finger Rings; Britannia Ware, warranted; Silver Plate, do. do.; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Cream Ladles and Spectacles; Lamps, Candlesticks, Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, Musical Boxes, Coral Beads, Razors, Knives, Clasps, Thimbles and Guards; Mantel Clocks, of various patterns.

Together with an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES; all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

LOGAN & FRITSCHY.

☞ *Clocks and Watches* carefully repaired, and warranted to perform well.

Sept. 11.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage: about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 10—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1832—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

Number 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

ORDERS for Tickets, from abroad, will meet with prompt attention.

The Lottery and Exchange Telegraph, published at this office, will be despatched, *gratis*, to all who send their orders to this office.

Prizes have been sold by the subscriber, amounting, in fact, to upwards of *One Million of Dollars!*

☞ Please address GEORGE A. COOK, Ag't for the Managers, Pittsburgh. Aug. 28

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 8

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully manufactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

FLAX SEED.

ONE Dollar per Bushel will be paid, in cash, for good, clean Flax Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
39 Water street.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832—2m

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

march 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*

For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

Economical, Preparatory

SCHOOL,

Saint Clair Street, near the Allegheny Bridge.

AS an introduction to the higher branches of education taught in the West Pennsylvania Academy, the proprietor of that institution has adopted the following arrangement:

Pupils (of either sex) will be instructed in the English Department on the very low terms stated below; applicable to such only as may engage after this date, it being optional with the present patrons of the school to adopt them or not.

Monthly Terms—to be paid in advance.

Spelling and Reading,	62½
The above, with Writing, Definitions, and Tables,	87½
The above, with Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography,	$2 25

N. B. If payment be deferred until the expiration of three months, the terms shall be, for the first mentioned branches, per quarter, $2 50

For the 2d,	do.	3 00
For the 3d,	do.	4 00

☞ Pupils will be admitted for no shorter a period than three months, except upon special agreement.

Extra charges for the higher branches taught in the Academy:

Elocution and English Composition, per qr.		$1
Projection of Maps,	do.	1
Mensuration,	do.	2
Book-Keeping,	do.	3
Classics,	do.	2

M. M'SHARRY,

Principal West Pa. Academy, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. Oct. 5, 1832.—3w

Evening School.

M. M'SHARRY will open an *Evening School*, on the 15th inst. at his Academy, near the Allegheny Bridge, *St. Clair street*. Application for admission is requested to be made before that date.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1832.—3w

LOST, a note, drawn by Jacob Painter, in favor of the subscriber, dated Sept. 27, 1832, at 4 months, for $200. The public are cautioned against receiving said note, payment thereof having been stopped. JAMES SPEER.

October 5.—3t.

100 BARRELS Bridgeport Steam Mill Flour—made from New Wheat, suitable for Family use, and warranted of very superior quality. Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Oct. 2.—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1832.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS, who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832.—6mo.

POETRY.

YOUTH—*By Miss Landon.*

And herein have the green trees and the blossoming shrubs their advantage over us: the flower withers and the leaf falls, but the fertilizing sap still lingers in their veins, and the following years bring again a spring of promise and a summer of beauty; but we, when our leaves and flowers perish, they perish utterly; we put forth no new hopes, we dream no new dreams. Why are we not wise enough, at least more preciously to retain their memory?

Oh! the hours! the happy hours
Of our other, earlier time,
When the world was full of flowers,
And the sky a summer clime!
All life seem'd so lovely then;
For it mirror'd our own heart:
Life is only joyful when
That joy of ourselves is part.

Fond delight and glad deceit
Are the gladness of the young—
For the bloom beneath our feet
Is what we ourselves have flung.
Then so many pleasures seem
Scatter'd o'er our onward way;
'Tis so difficult to deem
How their relish will decay.

What the heart now beats to win
Soon will be unloved, unsought:
Gradual is the change within,
But an utter change is wrough':
Time goes on, and time destroys
Not the joy, but our delight:
Do we now desire the toys
Which charm'd our childhood's sight?

Glory, poetry, and love,
Make youth beautiful, and pass
As the hues that shine above
Color, but to quit, their glass.
But we soon grow calm and cold
As the grave to which we go:
Fashion'd in one common mould,
Pulse and step alike are slow.

We have lost the buoyant foot—
We have lost the eager eye;
All those inward chords are mute,
Once so eager to reply.
Is it not a constant sight—
Is it not most wretched too—
When we mark the weary plight
In which life is hurried through?

Selfish, listless, Earth may wear
All her summer wealth in vain—
Though the stars be still as fair,
Yet ye watch them not again.
Too much do we leave behind
Sympathy with lovely things;
And the worn and wordly mind
Withers all life's fairy rings.

Glorious and beautiful
Were youth's feeling and youth's thought—
Would that we did not annul
All that in us then was wrought!
Would their influence could remain
When the hope and dream depart;
Would we might through life retain
Still some youth within the heart!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Railroad Journal, and Advocate of Internal Improvements.

HISTORY OF SILK.

The silk worm, or, more properly, the silk caterpillar, is a native of China. The people resident in the northern part of that country, called Seres, having been expelled by the Huns, in the ninety-third year of the christian era, settled in Lit le Bucharia,* and were, for many centuries, the sole cultivators of the precious article, with which they supplied the rest of the world. The earliest mention of silk is in the translation of the Bible by Jerome, who enumerates it among the numerous articles which were imported from Syria by the Phœnicians, those spirited merchants and skilful manufacturers, who, although seated in a barren and narrow country, confined on one side by the sea, and by a range of mountains on the other, became a great, naval and commercial Power; which, for a very long period, secured to them a monopoly of trade by sea, and rendered their "merchants princes, and her traffickers the honorable of the earth."† The singular lustre and beauty of silk, and the delicate structure of the fabric, could not fail to prove highly attractive to mankind; and hence it constituted one of the articles which were brought from China by traders, who, in caravans, performed long and toilsome journeys through the trackless sands and deserts of Asia, to the different ports of Syria and Egypt, which successively became the depots of commerce. For a long time, two hundred and forty-three days were consumed in these expeditions. Cosmas, himself a trader, speaks of the distance between China and Persia, as requiring one hundred and fifty days to perform the route. The cities of Turfan and Cashgar, were the rendezvous of these caravans ‡

The Seres themselves never left home, being "a gentle race, who shunned mankind."

The distance whence the article was brought, and the small quantities with which the world was supplied, necessarily caused the price to be far beyond the reach of any but the rich; and even when the Roman power extended over half the globe, as then known, this brilliant and ornamental article of dress was scarcely known to them. It is probable that they became acquainted with its real nature from the writings of Dionysius Periegetes, the geographer who had been sent by Augustus to compile an account of the oriental regions, and who informed his countrymen that precious garments were manufactured by the Seres, from threads finer than those of the spider.§ Among the articles of elegance belonging to the luxurious Cleopatra, none seemed to excite their admiration and astonishment, as the silk sails of her pleasure barge, in which she visited them at Alexandria. For a long time after, it continued to be so scarce and dear, that, in the Roman dominions, it was confined to women of fortune. It was moreover deemed so effeminate an article, as to be unfit for the dress of men; and, in the reign of Tiberius, a law was passed, "that no man should dishonor himself by wearing silken garments ‖ Two hundred years subsequent to this date, the use of it constituted one of the many opprobrious charges which were made against the character of the emperor Elagabalus. Even fifty years after, another emperor ¶ refused his queen a garment of silk, by reason of the high price it bore—its weight in gold.

For centuries, the Persians enjoyed a monopoly of the trade in silk, but, after they were subdued by Alexander, (300 years before Christ,) this valuable commodity was brought to Greece, and thence sent to Rome. The anxiety of the luxurious people of that nation, to trade with those from which the costly article was to be procured, induced the Emperor Marcus Antoninus to send Ambassadors to negotiate a more direct commercial intercourse with their country, than the subjects of Rome had yet been able to accomplish; and as the jealousy of the Parthians and Persians prevented the passage of all foreigners through their kingdoms to China, the Ambassadors were obliged to proceed by the tedious way of Egypt and India. Another was sent in the year 272, which led to more favorable arrangements, and a shorter route, viz: along the ranges of mountains, now called Hindookho, and Cuttore.** But the price of silk, for a long time, continued a source of regret, and the article an object of increasing desire among the wealthy. Justinian made another attempt, shortly after he ascended the throne, to obtain it. He sent Julian as his Ambassador to the Christian King of Axuma, in Abyssinia, requesting, that, for the sake of their common religion, he would assist him in a war with Persia, and direct his subjects to purchase silks in India, in order to sell them to the Romans, whereby the Axumites would acquire great wealth, and the Romans would have the satisfaction of paying their gold into the hands of their friends, instead of enriching their Persian enemies. Julian also urged the Homerites, in Arabia Felix, then under the vassalage of Axuma, to the same effect; and promised, on the part of the Emperor, to purchase silk from them, if, with their assistance, he could wrest the silk trade from the Persians, and they become the medium of intercourse with the country of the Seres. The Kings of both the countries promised to comply with the Emperor's request; but neither were able or willing to fulfil their engagements. The alleged causes for their non-compliance were, some internal commotions among the Homerites, and the recall of Belisarius, who, with an army, to which the Arabian auxiliary troops were joined, protected the East from the invasions of the Persians.†† This nation, by having the command of the land carriage from the country of the Seres, still enjoyed almost a monopoly, with respect to the western world, of Indian commodities; but more especially silk, with which it supplied remote nations at extravagant prices. From this distress, which was felt and lamented as a real misfortune, by the Senators of the Roman empire, they were released in a very extraordinary and unexpected manner. The preachers of the Nestorian doctrine, having been exiled by the persecuting spirit of the ecclesiastical government of Byzantium, fled to India. Their patriarch, who resided in Persia, sent missions, and every where established convents and bishoprics. Two of his monks, who had been employed as missionaries in some of the Christian churches, which were established in different parts of India, having penetrated into the country of the Seres, had observed the labors of the silk worms, and become acquainted with the art of working their production into a variety of elegant fabrics. Aware of the anxiety of the Europeans on this subject, they repaired to Constantinople, and imparted to the Emperor Justinian the secret which had been so well preserved by the Seres, that silk was produced by a species of worms, the eggs of which might be transported with safety, and propagated in his dominions. By the promise of a great reward, they were induced to return, and brought away a quantity of the silk worm's eggs, in the hollow of a cane, and conveyed them safely to Constantinople, about the year 555. The eggs were hatched in the proper season by the warmth of a manure heap, the worms were fed with the leaves of the mulberry tree, and their race propagated under the direction of the monks.‡‡ The insects, thus happily produced from this caneful of eggs, as if the little ark of the insect race, were the progenitors of all the silk worms of Europe, and the western parts of Asia. Vast numbers of these insects were soon reared in different parts of Greece, particularly in the Peloponnessus. The monks having also made themselves masters of the art of manufacturing silk, the business was conducted under the auspices of the Emperor, and for his exclusive benefit: but the imperial monopoly could not long continue, and mankind gradually became possessed of the precious insects, after the death of Justinian in the year 565.§§ The people of the Peninsula, and of the cities of Athens and Thebes, enjoyed the profit of the culture and manufacture of silk, without a European rival, for upwards of 400 years; and the Venetians, during the continuance of their commercial glory, distributed the products of their industry over the western parts of Europe. At length, Roger, the Norman King of Sicily, after his return from the second crusade, in order to anticipate an attack, which the Government of Byzantium was preparing against him, and to revenge the insult of the imprisonment of his Ambassadors, whom he sent to form a treaty and a matrimonial alliance with the Emperor Comnenus, made war upon Greece, in the year 1146, with a powerful naval and military force. Corcyra, the present Corfu, first yielded to the arms of the invaders, and the surrender of the other cities of Greece, and all the Morea, followed in speedy succession. The spoils were great; but what peculiarly distinguished this war from those which have no other consequence than the exaltation of one individual, the depression of another, and the misery of thousands, was the capture of a great number of silk weavers, who were carried off, and settled at Palermo, the capital city of the conqueror. By the order of the King, the Grecian prisoners taught his Sicilian subjects to raise and feed silk worms, and to weave all the variety of silk stuffs, and so well did they profit by the lessons of their instructers, that, in the course of twenty years, the silk manufacturers of Sicily were subjects of notice and of praise, by the historians of the age.‖‖

The Saracens had, before this time, obtained the knowledge of the various operations of the silk manufacture, and spread it over their widely extended dominions. Lisbon and Almeria, the two Saracen cities of Spain, were especially famous for their silk fabrics; and the Islands of Majorca and Ivica paid their tribute to the Kings of Arragon in silks. The Italian States soon after engaged in the silk culture and manufacture; and in the year 1306, this business was so far advanced as to yield a revenue to the State. In France, Louis XI. and his son Charles VIII. established a number of Italian workmen at Tours; but it is to Henry IV. that France is indebted for placing the culture of silk and its manufacture upon a solid basis. Having put an end to the civil wars of the nation, he determined to give every possible encouragement to this important branch of industry, by recommending and enforcing the general planting of mulberry trees, and the rearing of silk worms. The merit of Henry, on this occasion, is increased by the fact, that his views and measures were in direct opposition to the advice of his favorite and wise minister, Sully, who held the project in little consideration, as appears by his own memoirs, in which he candidly records the discussions which he had with the King on the subject. In the year 1455, mention is made of a company of silk women in England. In 1504, the manufacture of ribbons, laces, and girdles, was so considerable as to be protected by a prohibitory statute. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings, with which she was so well pleased, that she never after were of any other material. James I. was extremely solicitous to encourage the silk manufacture, and recommended it several times from the throne: and in the year 1608, addressed a long letter on the subject, written with his own hand, to the Lord Lieutenants of every county in the kingdom, to whom mulberry plants and seeds were sent for distribution. He had also a book of instructions composed, on the rearing of the trees and the culture of silk, to promote the success of his project. The royal wishes do not appear to have been seconded by his subjects; but he had the satisfaction to see the broad silk manufactory introduced in the latter end of his reign. The revocation of the edict of Nantes, in the year 1685, which drove all the Protestants from France, permanently established the business in England: and the erection of the silk throwing mill of Sir Thomas Lombe at Derby, in the year 1819, greatly promoted it, by the rapid preparation of the raw material.

* The identity of Bucharia with the country of the Seres, is established from the description of it by Ammianus Marcellinus, a writer of credit in the third century.

† Isaiah, 23, 8.

‡ Ptolemy speaks of Comedæ, (the present Cashgar,) as the "receptaculum eorum qui ad Seres negotii causa profisciuntar, penes Imaum Montis." Asia, tab: vii.

§ Periegetes de situ orbis, 6 v. p. 752.

‖ Ne Vestis Serica vires fœdaret. Tacitus, book 2d, chap. 33.

¶ Aurelian. Vopiscus in vitam Aureliani c. 45, libra enim auri tunc libra serici fuit.

** See Rennel's map of the countries between the Ganges and the Caspian Sea.

†† Procopius, p. 34.

‡‡ The Monks procured the eggs from the colony of the Seres, in Little Bucharia.

§§ Procopius de Bello Gothico, lib. 12, cap. 17.

‖‖ Muratori Scriptor, Veter. vi. col. 668—Macpherson's Annals, vol. 1, p. 322.

PRESENT STATE OF POLAND.

And after so many years of most cruel oppression, Poland rose to vindicate her right: to be free and independent. (Cheers.) There are no sacrifices that she has not submitted to; no effort that she has not made. Old men, women, and children, every one, indeed, has joined most bravely in the national struggle, every where the same efforts, the same love of the country; and if the brilliant victories of Poland did not longer continue, we must ascribe it to the indifference of some Powers who guarantied the Polish nationality, and who did not prevent the shameful secret assistance given by Prussia to Russia! (Hear, hear.) Without this intervention, and with a more energetic exertion on the part of its government, and less confidence in any favorable assistance, Poland would have been saved, and the Russian despotism crushed for ever. At present, the barrier between barbarism and civilization—between liberty and oppression, is destroyed; and Poland being sacrificed, let us see what are her sufferings. (Hear, hear.) Will you believe, gentlemen, that, at this very moment, many thousand citizens are sent in the most atrocious way, attached to a bar of iron, on foot, in the way to Siberia; that infants are torn from their parents, and sent by thousands (boys to the military schools, and girls to the manufactories, in the interior of Russia,) where they lose for ever their nationality; that even the women are sent to Siberia; that many mothers, in their despair, have plunged the dagger in their infants' breasts, and have with the same dagger killed themselves; those unheard-of cruelties are perpetrated without any consideration for age, for sex, or the rank of the inhabitants; that great numbers of these unfortunate people die on their way in consequence of the most barbarous treatment; that Poland, in a very short time, will be peopled by the Russians, and Siberia by Poles; that the language, religion, civilization, are destroyed; many of the churches in ruins; many occupied by the Russian Priests; the universities and schools abolished; military tribunals established; all fortunes confiscated, and the Polish villages peopled by the Russian peasantry, committing the most atrocious enormities; that by Russian intrigues the greatest part of the Polish army, who had taken refuge in Prussia, was, after many murders, compelled to return to Poland, and then sent to Siberia, or compelled to be common soldiers in the Russian regiments for all their lives. (Shame, shame.) This is the wretched state of Poland, perishing under the despotism of Russia. And what hope can we have for her future recovery, if the free governments of Europe will not put a stop to those cruelties? (Cheers.)—*Speech of Count Plater at the Leeds Meeting.*

One of those appalling subterraneous occurrences which the invaluable invention of Sir Humphrey Davy has now happily rendered so rare among the coal mines throughout the country, took place on Friday last, at the little village of Nitehill, contiguous to Hurlet works, near Glasgow, about six miles from town. The pit, in which the circumstance happened, is the property of Mr. Dove, and is known by the name of the Wellington Pit. The miners detected the indications of an accumulation of the vapor, and about two in the afternoon they intimated the circumstance to the overseer, as a reason for not continuing their labors any longer. The inhabitants of Barrhead and Neilston were both resigning themselves to the mirth of their reform jubilee; and the overseer taxed the poor colliers with what would have amounted to nothing more than a desire to disinter themselves to seek an afternoon's refreshment in the light of day. He treated their fears with a bravado, and lighting a common lamp, ordered the miners to descend the shaft along with him, which they did, the number being five men and two boys. On reaching the vapor it exploded with tremendous violence, shaking the earth for a great distance, and making the clusters of cottages tremble to their foundations. While many hurried to the scene of the accident, others, anticipating the worst, posted off, on horseback, for the assistance of medical men. The whole seven were soon raised to the mouth, all bearing dreadful marks of the shock. Medical practitioners were on the spot with all possible speed, and every exertion made to alleviate the sufferers. Abraham Thompson, a young man, and J. Watson, a boy, died that night, and little or no hope is entertained of the recovery of one or two others. The fate of Thompson was characterized by almost unparalleled horror. When extricated from the shaft insensible, his flesh was reduced to one unvaried pulpy mass, severing from the bones by its own weight. He was conveyed home to his disconsolate wife, to whom he had been united but six short months, when his body was wrapped in cotton, and otherwise treated. In the evening, while his wife was presenting him with a drink, in his frenzy he upset the candle, which in its fall ignited the cotton around his body, rendered doubly combustible by the presence of some medical emolient, and enveloped him in flames! The poor wretch's tortures were increased ten-fold. Stung to madness, he gathered his sinking energies into one fearful effort, sprung from his bed, darted to the door, and thence to the middle of the road, gave a convulsive leap from the ground, which prostrated him with violence, and in about three minutes expired.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Comparative Mortality.—A curious official paper has been circulated, by order of the House of Commons, showing the comparative mortality in many large towns, &c. of the kingdom, from 1813 up to the present year. Among the towns included in this comparative calculation of mortality are, Leeds (town,) Bedford, Holbeck, Beeston, Wigan, Preston, Norwich, Bolton-de-Moors, London Bury (Lancashire,) Essex, &c. The result of the investigation of mortality may be concisely stated as follows.—Of children born, there die, in Leeds, 53 per cent. under 5 years of age, and 62 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Bradford, 47 per cent. under 5, and 59 per cent. under 20 years of age, in Beeston, 39 per cent. under 5, and 52 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Holbeck, 50 per cent. under 5, and 62 per cent. under 20 years of age: in Norwich, 42 per cent. under 5, and 50 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Bolton, 49 per cent, under 5, and 61 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Wigan, 48 per cent. under 5, and 59 per cent. under 20 years of age; in London, 38 per cent. under 5, and 46 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Rutland, 29 per cent. under 5, and 37½ per cent. under 20 years of age, &c. It further appears, that in Essex, Rutland, and the metropolis, persons live to an advanced age in a greater extent than others.

The Count de Las-Cases, who has been a long time suffering from the stone, which, combined with the general state of his health since his return from St. Helena, had so much reduced his strength that apprehensions were entertained for his life, has undergone the operation of lithotrity under the hands of Dr. Civiale, with a success that affords every hope for his complete restoration.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Paris National continues to argue that war is inevitable, and maintains that such has always been the real opinion of M. de Talleyrand, whose policy it has been to temporise, in order to gain time, and take advantage of the discussions which he might foment among the members of the old Holy Alliance. It adds that, although the King wishes peace on any terms, the Ministers prove, by their orders for war-stores, &c., that their eyes are at length opened to the impossibility of avoiding hostilities.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Casuists might amuse themselves with settling whether the following action ought to be ranged under the banner of justice or inhumanity. Some time ago, in one of the states, a gentleman, with many others, was attending the commencement of a dissection on the body of a notorious malefactor, who, having been hung, lay stretched on the table before them. The surgeon, who had been placing it in a proper position, turning to the company, addressed them thus—'I am pretty certain, gentlemen, from the warmth of the subject, and the flexibility of the limbs, that, by a proper degree of attention and care, the vital heat would return, and life, in consequence, take place. But then, when it is considered what a rascal we should have again among us, and that were he to be restored to life, he would probably murder somebody else—when these things are coolly considered, I own, it is my opinion, that we had better proceed with the dissection.' With these words he plunged his knife into the heart of the carcase, and precluded, at once, all dread of future assassination or hopes of repentance.—*Boston Daily Atlas.*

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 24.

'We have on hand, and shall publish, to-morrow, an account of a public entertainment recently given to Governor Duval, of Florida, by the citizens of Tallahassee. They appear to be thoroughly ripe for Nullification, and go the whole for the Carolina doctrines. Governor Duval's toast was, 'Governor Troup, of Georgia, the able defender of the reserved rights of the States.' Col. James Gadsden, among others, addressed the meeting. An esteemed correspondent, who has written to us respecting this celebration, says, 'The sentiments expressed upon this occasion are the sentiments of men who are willing to enter into the conflict, with hearts and hands, in defence of Southern rights and Southern principles. Not very long ago, the doctrine of Nullification was in bad repute here; now you see how it stands affected. The honest yeomanry, who have to toil for their hard earnings, have risen in their might, and are ready and willing to support it as the only means of rescuing the South from Northern injustice and oppression.'

Governor Duval was appointed by President Jackson: Colonel Gadsden is one of the President's favorites. Nullification by a Territory! The act would be a little more absurd than in the instance of South Carolina; but there would be as much foundation of right. We must say that if the authority of the Supreme Court be not real and operative in the States—if that tribunal be not acknowledged by the general government as the interpreter of the Constitution, nullification by a State may be plausibly defended, if not vindicated—for where then would be the common arbiter—the final resort, consistently with the preservation of peace and Union? The right of independent construction which is asserted in the Veto Message for every officer and magistrate called to execute the laws of the Union, abrogates the supremacy of the Court and justifies Nullification in every quarter.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The imports and exports for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1831, are as follows:

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Maine,	941,417	805,573
New Hampshire,	146,205	111,222
Vermont,	166,206	925,127
Massachusetts,	14,269,056	7,733,763
Rhode Island,	562,161	367·465
Connecticut,	405,066	482,883
New York,	57,077,417	25,535,144
New Jersey,		11,430
Pennsylvania,	12,124,083	5,513,713
Delaware,	21,656	54,514
Maryland,	4,826,577	4,308,647
District of Columbia,	193,555	1,220,975
Virginia,	488,522	4,150,475
North Carolina,	196,267	341,140
South Carolina,	1,238,164	6,575,201
Georgia,	399,940	3,959,813
Alabama,	224,435	2,413,894
Mississippi,		
Louisiana,	9,766,693	16,701,980
Ohio,	617	14,728
Florida,	115,710	30,495
Michigan,	27,239	12,392
Totals,	$103,191,124	$81,310,533

The New York Journal of Commerce contains an elaborate inquiry concerning our trade with the British Colonies, and the decrease in our registered tonnage. We annex the concluding paragraphs. —*Nat. Gazette.*

"Hence it appears that the aggregate tonnage arriving in our ports from the British West Indies, and British American Colonies in 1831, when Mr. M'Lane's arrangement was in operation, was greater by 86,629 tons, than on an average of the preceding years, when it was not in operation; and that the tonnage departed from the United States for the same Islands and Colonies, was greater by 75,784 tons.

"It further appears that the amount of American tonnage arrived in 1831, from the places mentioned, was 10,519 *less* than on an average of the three preceding years; and that the amount of American tonnage departed for those places, was less by 17,012. As vessels employed in this trade make about four voyages back and forth in each year, on an average, it follows that there was actually from 4,000 to 5000 tons less *American* shipping thus employed in 1831, than on an average of the three previous years. But as an offset for this, we had the benefit of the trade conducted by about 20,000 tons of foreign shipping employed in this branch of commerce, beyond what we had on an average of the years 1828, 1829, and 1830.

"We now leave the public, merchants, politicians and all, to judge of the effect of Mr. M'Lane's arrangement; and to deduce from it such arguments as they can, either for or against the present administration. Our object has not been to make out a case, but to state facts. We believe they are stated correctly and fairly. Before we conclude, however, we must say one word in regard to an opinion which seems to be prevalent with many, that the new arrangement brings vessels to our ports from the West Indies, to take out cargoes for England, and thus diminishes our carrying trade across the Atlantic. It is enough to say that no such practice exists.

"N. B. It is hardly necessary to add, that although we have treated the whole matter as if no other cause had operated in affecting the Colonial trade but Mr. M'Lane's arrangement, we are perfectly aware that other causes come in for their share. As the official returns were appealed to, we chose to confine ourselves exclusively to them."

The array of Anti-Jackson voters at the polls on Friday last was remarkable, not only for numbers, but personal respectability. Many citizens of advanced age and the highest distinction, (and not a few of the clergy,) who have, of late years, rarely taken part in Ward elections, presented themselves with eagerness, and a manifest conviction that they were attempting to rescue the nation from extreme dangers. The characters and circumstances of these, and the greater part of the other Anti-Jackson voters, are such as to make the outcry of *Bank influence* appear ridiculous. When men above all possibility of corruption or suspicion, free from all Bank connection, of the soberest sense and the most impartial spirit,—evince the liveliest zeal for the overthrow of Jacksonism, every general charge against others, on account of a like zeal, loses all warrant and force.—*National Gazette, Oct. 1.*

The Richmond Whig, of the 1st inst., says—'The Electoral ticket offered at Staunton, although a Clay ticket, is yet more emphatically an Anti-Jackson ticket. Could it be elected, and were events so to turn up as to render it advisable to drop Mr. Clay and to cast the vote where it would be decisive, undoubtedly it would be done. The ousting of Jackson, and the rescue of the Government from the unclean hands of Kendall and Lewis, are the first, great, paramount considerations, to which the elevation of Mr. Clay is merely and entirely subsidiary. All who prefer Mr. Wirt may vote for the ticket offered at Staunton, with a perfect assurance, that if that ticket should be elected, its vote will be so bestowed as to *tell*.'

The Intelligencer, of the 27th ult., contains a list of the victims of Proscription, during the first year of the reign of Andrew Jackson—to wit:

Diplomatic Corps, - - - -	8
Executive Departments, - - -	36
Consols, Collectors, Marshals, District Attorneys, Registers, and Receivers, -	199
Post Masters, - - - - -	491

There is, in the same paper, a list of 57 editors of newspapers, and others connected with the Press, who have been *rewarded* by Gen. Jackson;—and likewise, a list of 20 members of Congress who have been appointed to office.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot,	lb. 5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3¼	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4*	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$23†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	8½†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	9½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2¼†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	37§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6§
Coals, bush.	5†	8d	6½§
Candles, lb.	10	6d	6½§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	8§
Cheese	5a5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$20 a 21†
Coffee, g.in bgs	14a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4a4 18¾*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35a36§	Pork, fresh lb.	3¼ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	60§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N. O. lo.	6a7½
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	65†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 90 §
corn	37½§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg. lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	2a3¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½ a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	30*
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6½§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$110§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40c†
Blooms, Jun.	$82½a85§	new	28†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 38a40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

The State of Mississippi, } In the Circuit Court of
Adams County. } said County.

WM. W. ROBINSON, } Attachment for $355 88 cts.
vs. }
JOHN MUNCE, }

'IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Munce, is a non-resident of this State, and that his late residence was in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania—It is Ordered that all further proceedings in this cause be stayed, for the period of six months, from this date; and, that publication be made in the Pittsburgh Gazette, a newspaper, printed and published in the said city of Pittsburgh, in the State aforesaid, once a week, for the space of two months successively; that, unless the said John Munce appear, put in special bail, and plead to the action aforesaid, on or before the fourth day of the next November Term of this Court, Judgment, by default, will be rendered against him, and the estate attached sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and costs of suit.'

I certify the above to be a correct extract from the minutes of said Court:

Given under my hand and official seal, at the city of Natchez, this 11th day of June, A. D., 1832.

H. K. MOSS, *Clerk.*

August 31, 1832.—w2m

WASHINGTON HALL
STAGE OFFICE,

Sign of the Golden Lamb, Market Street,

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

THIS Large and Commodious House, formerly kept by George A. Dohrman, adjoining the public square, has undergone a thorough repair: it now contains thirty rooms, and several fine parlors for families, and is fitted up with entire new furniture.

The subscriber now offers his best efforts to afford comforts to all who may please to favor him with their custom, and assures the public that his Bar and Table will be well supplied, and his stable, which is large, will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler, and his charges reasonable.

There is a Daily Line of Stages which leaves this house for Ashtabula, on lake Erie, by way of Knoxville, Wellsville, Lisbon, &c., of first rate houses and coaches—there is also a fine line of four horse mail coaches leaves here for Zanesville, by the way of Cadiz and Cambridge, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and also one for Wooster, by the way of Philadelphia; and one for Cleaveland, by the way of Canton, every Thursday; also, a daily line to Pittsburgh, after the arrival of the Mail Boat from Wheeling, equal to any for good coaches, houses, and careful drivers.—Travelers going any of the above routes will do well to come this way, as I flatter myself they will not be disappointed. Seats may be taken at this office for any of the above lines. Passengers coming in the Pittsburgh or Wooster lines, will be brought to this house, by giving directions to the drivers. N. HUTCHINS.

July 24, 1832.—3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following tracts of land, viz: Nos. 107, 131, 132, and 133, in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands—No. 16, (500 acres,) in the 1st District: Nos. 1326, and 1367, in the 7th District; and No. 1655, in the 8th District of Donation land.

As it is presumed those inclined to purchase would examine for themselves, a description is not deemed necessary. These lands are offered for sale low, being unproductive to the owner; the payments will be made easy. The first payment not required until the owner executes a deed in fee simple to the purchaser, who will be required to secure the payment of the balance by bonds and morigage, with interest, in light annual instalments. Communications, *free of postage*, addressed to the subscriber, care of Maj. H. Logan, Logan's Ferry, near Spring Dale Post Office, Allegheny county, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

JAMES LOGAN,

☞The Crawford Messenger will please insert 3 times, and charge this office.

Plum township, Sept. 28.—w3t*

Patent Blacksmith Vices,

AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 168, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & CO.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

WATCHES,
Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately returned from the eastern cities with a large and elegant assortment of Merchandise, in his line of business, and now offers for sale—*at No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street*—Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain Watches; Chains, Seals, Keys; Gold and Bead Guard Chains; Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs, Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs; Soup and Cream Ladles; Gold and Silver ever pointed Pencils; Gold, Silver plated, and Steel Spectacles; fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Musicel Boxes; Marble, Ebony, and Alabaster Mantel Time-pieces, of different patterns; and a great variety of Fancy Goods, which will be sold on very accommodating terms, Wholesale and Retail. J. P. BEGGS.

N. B.—The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832.—w3m

Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large and elegant assortment of *Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, Repeating, Alarm, Lapine, and English WATCHES; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Jet and Filligree Ear Rings; Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Shirt Studs, Gold and Bead Guards, Ever Pointed Pencils, fine Pen Knives, Razors, and Scissors.*

Also—Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Cream Ladles; Silver Plated Castors; Fruit Baskets; Candle Sticks; Snuffers and Trays—all of which will be sold on the lowest terms, Wholesale or Retail. JOHN WALLACE.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞Watches and Clocks repaired, as usual, in the best manner, and warranted to perform well.

September 14, 1832.—w3m

Pittsburgh Seminary
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No p

RECIPROCITY.

The Richmond Enquirer's opinion of Jackson.

'We cannot consent to lend a hand towards the election of such a man as Andrew Jackson.'

'We would deprecate his *election as a curse upon our country.*'

'One, who on any great crisis, would *convert the whole country into one great camp;* and would reduce almost every thing *under martial law.*'

'Do Gen. Jackson's friends pretend to say that he is equal to Washington? When they *modestly* lay claim to such a *pretension*, it will be time enough to answer them.'

'Compare him with Adams and Crawford, and how *inferior must he be.*'

'We can commend Gen. Jackson's modesty in retiring from the Senate and the bench, where he discovered the superior qualifications of other people. *Can we say as much for his modesty, when he is now aspiring to the highest office in the nation.*'

'He is a distinguished *soldier*, but is he a *statesman?* Where is the evidence of it? where are his political speeches? his dispatches? his essays? his measures? Where are the evidences of that skill and attainment in politics to which a life of study and experience is so essentially necessary?'

'He is too little of a *statesman; too rash; too violent* in his temper; his measures too much inclined to ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT, to obtain the humble support of the editor of this paper.'

'It has long been maintained as a maxim, that the man who cannot obey ought not to command, and the rule in the present case stands upon the sound reason that the man who makes his own will and pleasure the *sole rule* and *guide* of all his actions, ought not to be *trusted* with the large powers of President of the United States.'

'Gen. Jackson, it seems, always thought Mr. Madison was '*one of the best of men, and a great civilian,*' but he did not prefer him as a President, because he '*always* believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood with any composure'—of course that he was not well fitted for a stormy sea. The Gen. in this one stroke of the pencil, draws his own character. War is continually floating before his eyes. The man who can view blood and carnage with composure, has higher qualifications for the Presidency, than he who is a great civilian.'

'What kind of President would this 'great CIVILIAN' make? A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expressions of one law—and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land. One whose ideas are so purely military, that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the *civil courts*, but a *court martial.*'

Jackson's opinion of the Richmond Enquirer.

'I have often heard him (Jackson) use these emphatic words—for he was fond of giving emphasis to his expressions: "Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America." And in one of his letters he uses the following language, which deserves to be engraved in letters of brass:

'I see that I am attacked in Congress by Cocke, Whitman, and Williams, aided by that infamous press, the Richmond Enquirer. If such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer were to approbate my conduct, I should think, in some unguarded moment, I had committed some great moral impropriety.'—*Judge Brackenridge's Letter.*

Conventions.—Georgia has, as we judge from the evidences given at the numerous meetings lately held throughout the State, decided upon holding a State Convention, with limited powers, referrable back to the people for their approbation; and unauthorised to do any act, or express any sentiment relative to the Tariff or any other subject, which shall be binding on the State. The convention therefore will be disarmed of most of the extraordinary and revolutionary powers, with which it was, as originally planned, to be invested, and which made it so formidable, not only in reference to the existing excitement of the Southern States, as a measure fraught with present danger of revolutionary movement—but as a precedent—pregnant with mischief for the future—of an ominous disregard for established governments, and for all the forms by which regulated liberty is guarded by constitutions and laws. A precedent by which the whole physical power of a state shall be placed at the command of a new political body, chosen without reference to existing institutions, not emanating from any constitutional provision, but being beyond and above the Constitution—assuming to be the PEOPLE in their original characters of sovereignty—and "armed with full powers" to maintain that position, would be indeed an awful exhibition of popular power and strength, but would at the same time afford a disastrous commentary upon the weakness of those Constitutional defences for Law, Order and Good Government, which have been vaunted of, as the essential beauty and strength of the American system. It is a cause of congratulation that so dangerous an experiment has had so little support among the good people of Georgia. Although unanimously opposed to the laws for the protection of domestic manufactures, they have determined not to delegate a power which, granted without the intervention of their existing government, might be used for destroying it and the whole political organization of the State, and absorbing all power in one unchecked and irresponsible assembly.—*Baltimore Amer.*

According to the Jackson papers, the Jackson party is not only the most ignorant but the most corrupt that ever existed. In the recent elections in Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Jackson men are said to have been bought up by the Clay party at so much a head—and in Baltimore, those who did not sell themselves, are pronounced by the Jackson press so ignorant as not to have known on which side to vote. These are hard compliments among brethren of the same party.—*Balt. Chron.*

American Board of Missions.—The annual meeting commenced in this city on Wednesday morning, and will close to day. In the course of yesterday morning's session, the letter which has been extensively published in the newspapers, purporting to be President Jackson's reply to the memorial of the Board in respect to the Cherokee Indians, was alluded to by one of the members, and the Prudential Committee stated that no such letter had been received by them, and that they had no reason to suppose it was genuine.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Philadelphia, on the 3d Wednesday in September, 1833. Rev. Dr. M'Auley, of that city, was appointed to preach the Annual Sermon, and Rev. Dr. M'Murray, of New York, his alternate.

It appeared from the annual Report, that the receipts of the year had amounted to $130,574 12, viz. donations, $117,392; legacies, $13,349 93; interest of permanent funds and temporary loans, $2,832 18. Expenditures, including $2,941 95; for which the Board was indebted at the beginning of the year, $123,896 48. Leaving a balance in the treasury, of $6,677 64.

The number of missionary stations under the Society's care is 55; ordained missionaries, 68; physicians not ordained, 4; printers, 3; teachers, 17; farmers and mechanics, 20; females, married and unmarried, 125; making a total of 237 laborers in heathen lands, dependent on and under the direction of the Board. There are also 4 native preachers; 30 native assistants; 1,257 schools, 54,784 scholars, and 36 churches, containing about 1,800 members. The printing presses at different stations have sent forth about 14,200,000 pages of bibles, tracts, &c. during the year, and from the beginning of the operation of the Board, about 61,000,000 pages, in eleven different languages. Eight ordained missionaries and their wives,—one male and three female teachers, and a printer,—are about to proceed to different fields of labor in heathen lands, and five other missioners and a printer are expected to sail in the former part of the next year.

The Society has missions at the Sandwich Islands, in the Mediterranean, in Ceylon, in continental India, in China, in Siam, and among the aborigines of our own country. The accounts received from them are in general highly encouraging.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com., of Oct. 5.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1832.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Mr. Denny is elected by a majority exceeding 1,400, certainly; and the whole Anti-Masonic Ticket, by a handsome majority.

		Ritner.	*Wolf.*	
City.	North Ward,	289	198	
	South Ward,	297	334	
	West Ward,	122	117	
	East Ward,	162	183	
	Allegheny,	323	248	
	Northern Liberties,		54	Majority.
	East Liberty	148	107	
	Fountain Inn	88	76	
	Birmingham	20	51	
	Obey's	99	161	
	Jefferson	88	83	
	Mifflin	67	73	
	M'Cully's	149	110	
	Robinson	78	128	
	Moon	00	00	
	Fayette	118	159	
	Finley	00	00	
	Franklin	00	00	
	Ohio	00	00	
	Ross	64	91	
	Pine	58	43	
	East Deer	116	majority	
	West Deer	00	00	
	Indiana	154	55	
	Wilkins	194	49	
	Plum	158	83	
	Versailles	00	00	
	Elizabeth	259	149	
		3042	2552	

Versailles, reported majority, 48 for Ritner. West Deer will give a majority for Ritner. Finley, Franklin, and Ohio, small majorities for Wolf. So that Ritner's majority will probably exceed 500.

BEDFORD COUNTY.—We have received the following returns from this county—they are as favorable as we could expect:

	Ritner.	*Wolf.*
Bedford Borough,	255	256
Bloody Run,	277	70
	532	326

	Ritner.	*Wolf.*
SOMERSET COUNTY.—The Borough,	73	68
Somerset Township,	301	62
Millford,	232	29
Allegheny Majority,	3	
	609	159

INDIANA COUNTY.—The majority is about 300 for Ritner.

BUTLER COUNTY.—Returns from 7 townships in Butler county give 132 for Wolf; the remaining townships will reduce, perhaps *change*, the majority. In 1829, the majority for Wolf was 337.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—Every township heard from gave majorities for Ritner, but the letter received does not state particulars.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The Wolf men pretend to say that their majority is 1,700. In 1829, it was 1,263.

BEAVER COUNTY.—Returns from 14 townships give Wolf a majority of 42 votes. Green, Hanover, South, and Big Beaver, to hear from, which will probably change the majority to 200 for Ritner. In 1829, Beaver gave Wolf 461 majority.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Majority for Ritner, 163, and two townships to hear from. In 1829, his majority was 181. Mr. McKennan is elected 665 majority.

GREEN COUNTY.—Majority for Ritner, 450: one township to hear from. In 1829, 39 for Wolf.

At a meeting of the National Republicans, held at George Beale's, on Wednesday evening, Sam'l P. Darlington, Ephraim Pentland, Dr. A. N. McDowell, Sam'l Fahnestock, and Sam'l Gormly, were appointed delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention, to be held on the 16th inst.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress of Feb. 1830, has secured, for a second term, the copy right of the work named in the annexed certificate, and hereby gives notice thereof, in compliance with said law.

The work referred to, was written subsequently to his larger work, and was intended as an abridgment, for the use of schools, and given to a friend, who took out the copy right about thirteen years ago, when one edition was published in Baltimore. The author has since discovered that, within a few years past, it has acquired great popularity, and is published by Book Sellers, in New York, to whom the author attaches no censure, as they probably supposed it a derelict. Upwards of *thirty editions* have been printed; and it is said to be vended throughout the United States in extraordinary numbers. It is styled "Loman and Miller's Abridged History of the Late War," and is adorned with a likeness of GENERAL JACKSON in the frontispiece, with the words HERO OF NEW ORLEANS over it, as if he were the Achilles, or pious Eneas of the epic. The author hopes that, in future editions, this will be omitted; or, if some *one* must be placed there, let it be Decatur, Hull, or Perry.

Those editors who are friendly to the author, and to the cause of literature, and of truth and justice, especially the National Intelligencer, the United States Gazette, and others which he could not name without making too long a list, will oblige the author by giving a place in their columns to this notice.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Office of the North Western Bank of Virginia.
Wheeling, October 3d, 1832.

This Bank was entered and robbed on the night of the 2d inst. of about *Sixty-seven Thousand Dollars*, in Notes, and about *One Thousand Dollars* in Specie; $700 was this morning found. If the balance of the money is not recovered, the Bank is perfectly solvent—will be able to meet its engagements. The undersigned deem it right to make this publication, to guard individuals holding the notes of this Bank from disposing of them at a loss.

ARCH'D WOODS, *Pres't*
N. W. Bank.

SAM'L SPRIGG,
CHAS. D. KNOX,
THOMAS PAULL, } *Directors.*
JOHN BANE,
THOS. JOHNSTON,

We are glad to learn that Dr. Howard, one of our most experienced, able and scientific Engineers, has been ordered to make a *reconnaisance* of the Monongahela River, between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, with a view to the adoption of a plan for its improvement, and to furnish such information to Congress as will enable it to make an appropriation adequate to the object contemplated by the act of the last Session. And we presume that the same course will be taken in relation to the improvements proposed in the same act, for the Missouri, from the mouth of the Kensas River—and for the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Galena. Dr. Howard leaves here immediately to perform his duty.—*Washington Globe.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, Extra, of October 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

At day break, this morning, our news schooner boarded the London packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebbard, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d of September.

The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received, by this vessel, files of London papers to the 1st, and Portsmouth papers to the 2d of September.

The affairs of Don Pedro, in Portugal, appear to remain much in the same situation as at the date of our last advices, but the London papers state that a feeling of confidence in his ultimate success appears to increase among his supporters in England. The general opinion seems to be, that there will be no immediate collision between the two armies, that the position of Oporto is sufficiently strong to resist all the attacks of Don Miguel, and that as long as the communication with that place can be kept open by sea, he will retain secure possession of it—meantime, reinforcements are hastening to him from different quarters, whilst his long possession of the second city in the kingdom, may be expected to exercise a moral influence over the general population of the country, highly favorable to his cause.

The Paris papers are principally filled with the debates of a trial of the chiefs of the new sect of St. Simonians, who have been condemned to one year's imprisonment and the payment of a fine. The immediate dissolution of the society was also decreed. The Minister of War had addressed a circular to the Governors of military posts throughout France, warning them that German spies were traversing the country for the purpose of spying into the state and strength of the garrisons, discipline of the troops, &c. From this circular the most warlike deductions had been drawn by the speculators in Paris. Matters were also again beginning to look more angry in the West, and some fresh Carlist disturbances seem to have been apprehended. Paris remained tranquil, and the cholera continued to decline.

These papers, as well as some journals of recent date from Germany, contain further notices of German affairs, but they are too desultory to stay the attention of the general reader. The upshot seems to be, however, much we may regret it, that the Germans themselves have not shown such a spirit as may be counted upon to lead to any great emancipating result. The deliverance of Germany, however, must come from the Germans themselves.

The most interesting news from the continent is that relating to Poland. If that can be called interesting which awakens the most painful sensations. Grave, says the London Morning Herald, as has been the misfortunes, and great the sufferings of that heroic people, whose only crime is their loss of liberty, under their savage conqueror, they seemed to want but this last stroke, now no longer doubtful, to drive them to the very verge of human endurance. In the extracts from the *Brunswick German Journal*, to be found in another column, will be seen such details as make the heart sick, of the execution of the barbarous decree of the Muscovite tyrant against the Polish children, who are torn from their mothers and friends, and carried away in wagon loads, not only from the Polish provinces, but from Warsaw itself, to be incorporated with the Russian hordes who garrison the military colonies. This barbarous mode of attempting the extinction of the Polish nation, by dragging away the children into the Russian deserts, was previously known in this country in a general way, and excited the horror which civilized people would naturally feel on the bare mention of such an atrocious proceeding. But there were those who wished to make it believed that such accounts of the tyrant's desolating revenge were either feigned or exaggerated. It is therefore necessary, for the purpose of putting at rest all doubt upon the subject, to publish the official orders, as given in the Brunswick paper alluded to. These orders, it appears, are acted upon with the most rigid and inhuman exactness; but we leave the disgusting details to speak for themselves.

The interminable question between Holland and Belgium still remains in the same state as before. It would seem, however, that Louis Philip has at length determined to act with more vigor in favor of his new son in law.

From England there is nothing important unless it be the increase of the cholera in London. We extract the following on this subject from the Medical Gazette—"The total number of burials in London within the week, ending Aug. 21, was 983, of which 274 were from cholera; an average of nearly 40 deaths a day by that disease.

The cholera has undergone a decided and very considerable increase during the last ten days in London—the cases are not only more numerous, but are upon the whole more rapidly fatal. Even the bills of mortality give us 274 deaths last week, being an increase of 158, while the increase during the week of burials is so great as 477.

The Brunswick German National Journal contains, under the head of "the Present State of Poland," the following accounts:—

"The intercourse with Poland is now so difficult that the communications on the subject, furnished by public papers, either give by a general view of the misery of the country, or describe only insolated facts that are soon forgotten, so that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the entire system which Russia is now preparing in Poland. We have lately received letters of the 1st, 4th, 5th and 30th of May, which bring various, numerous, complete, and important statements, founded on public documents, and the evidence of creditable persons. We here give extracts from them. We abstain from all personal reasoning, confining ourselves to the quotation of naked facts, dates, names, and documents. It appears certain that Russia has wholly renounced the idea of attaching the Polish nation by benefits and institutions; it has now recourse to a severe, perhaps, last means—viz. the system of the depopulation of the country; it desires the Polish land, but not its inhabitants. In consequence of this system, the following orders have been issued:—

'1. The confiscation of the children. This takes place in the provinces previously incorporated with Russia—viz. Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, without any previous orders, merely according to the general military ukase; the exceptions depend on the will of the military Governor. It extends to children of both sex. In the kingdom of Poland which is nearer to Europe, it embraces only the male children, of the poorer class—that is to say, 19-20ths of the male children. This measure was announced first at an Ukase of the Emperor, communicated by Prince Gerezakow, Chief of the Staff of the army to M. Tymowski, Secretary to the Council of the Administration of the kingdom, who stated that it was his Majesty's pleasure that boys wandering about the streets, orphans, and those who are destitute of means of subsistence, shall be collected together, sent to Minsk, and delivered to the Commander of the Garrison, to be placed in the battalions of the military cantonments, and to be afterwards sent to the divisions assigned by the Chief of the Staff for the military colonies. The Commander-in-Chief, it adds, had received orders for the punctual execution of his Majesty's will, and a fund was assigned for the support of the boys, and for the expense of vehicles to convey them to Minsk. The Prince Marshal accordingly sent directions to the military Governors and Intendants General in the provinces. A subsequent order of Prince Paskewitsch, recapitulating the heads of the Ukase, is addressed to the Counsellor of State, Fuhrmana, President of the Finance Department, informing him that the Intendent General of the Army has been ordered to have clothing made of three different sizes, for boys from the age of 7 to about 16, to the number of 100 from every walwodeship. The clothing, of which patterns have been sent in, consists of caps of grey cloth with yellow collar and plain buttons, gray pantaloons, short boots, black stocks, two shirts for each, and socks. This uniform, resembling that of the Russian cantonists, amounts for the whole, reckoning 100 for each wolwodeship, to 48,222 Polish florins. The Field Marshal adds that he has approved of the pattern and the prices, and desires the President of the Finance Department to furnish the above [sum from the revenue of the kingdom, and to bring it to account in the budget, under the title of extraordinary military expenses.

"These orders, the contents of which are so threatening, and which are still more terrible in the execution, excited general fear in the whole kingdom. The terrified mothers ceased to send their children to the schools existing, which indeed were very indifferent, and this went so far that the municipality of Warsaw found it necessary to publish a declaration, (which was immediately made known in the Prussian State Gazette,) that the Emperor took only poor and orphan children under his protection. But it depends on the military Governor to decide, which is to be called poor or an orphan. Up to the 5th May, four convoys, each 150, had been clandestinely sent out of Warsaw alone. On the 17th May, the 5th convoy, consisting of more than 20 wagons full of Polish children, from the ages of 6 years to 17, was sent away, not in secret, but quite openly. The scene was heart-rending. 'For some days past,' writes an eye-witness, 'the weather had been very bad and cold, and on that day, 17th May, there was a heavy rain. Nobody was seen in the streets; all at once, about one in the afternoon, there was heard an extraordinary rumbling of wagons, trampling of horses, cries of women, mingled with sobbing.

It was the caravans with the stolen children rolling from the Alexander's barracks to the bridge. Every body who had any provisions, clothing, or money in the house, sent or carried it out, put it in the wagons, or gave it to the innocent creatures forever lost to their mothers and their country.—The mothers, running after their children, rushed among the wagons to stop them; other women join in their grief; a general lamentation is heard, with loud curses of the gens d'armes, but without effect. The better informed could not help recollecting the story of the lion at Florence, that prowled through the street, seized a child, and bore it off to the desert. Alas! the despair of the mother disarmed the cruelty of the wild beast, but it could not disarm the cruelty of the men at Warsaw.

"Those Russians who felt how dreadful the orders of their Government were, propagated in Warsaw, as an apology, that this was done in consequence of the principles adopted with regard to Poland by the three Allied Courts of Russia, Prussia, and Austria."—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Aug.* 22.

PIRACY AND MURDER!

On Thursday evening, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Dunlap, U. S. Dist. Attorney, received information that two sailors who arrived in this city about ten days ago, and took lodgings in Ann-street, had thrown out sundry hints against each other which, combined with the fact that each had several hundred dollars in his possession, excited fearful apprehensions that they had been engaged in some nefarious and bloody transactions. Measures were promptly taken by the District Attorney to secure their persons, and cause them to be brought before His Honor Judge Davis, yesterday morning, for examination.

Upon their arrest, they gave their names as Joachim Antonio, and Joachim Silva, and stated that they arrived at this port on Sunday, the 22d of September last, in the brig Sarah Louisa, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe.

The account given by Antonio Silva to the District Attorney was as follows: that he and his comrade were two of the crew of the Portuguese brig El Triumph, (Triumph) that sailed about two months ago from the port of Para, in Brazil, bound to the Western Islands and Lisbon; that the vessel had on board $18,000 in specie; and a valuable cargo; that there were five passengers, and two children, one white and the other black, each about 18 months old: that the passengers were a lawyer and his wife by the name of Marte, a Portuguese supercargo by the name of Justino, a black woman, the mother of the black child, and a Portuguese merchant named Joaquim Lawrence, the father of the white child; that about a fortnight after they sailed, the crew took forcible possession of the vessel, murdered the captain and one of the crew, and all the passengers except the two women and the white child; that they kept the two women about a week, forced them to submit to their horrid embraces during that time, and then cut their throats and threw them overboard—that they directed their course to Point Petre, Guadaloupe, where they stated that they had lost their captain, who had been knocked overboard by the boom of the vessel.

When questioned by Mr. Dunlap why he had not made known the circumstances of the murder to the civil authorities at Point Petre, when he arrived there, he answered that he was afraid of his life, as the crew had threatened to destroy any one who should give information against them. The vessel and cargo was sold, he said, at that place.

The life of the white child was saved, and he supposed was still alive. He further stated, they took passage from Point Petre, in the brig Sarah Louisa, working their passage, but paying for their provisions. Each of them had about $500 in specie, when they landed there.

Upon their examination before Judge Davis yesterday morning, Silva narrated the same story. His companion, Joachim Antonio, maintained a sullen silence; but we understand, that he declares he was never on board any such vessel, and that the money in his possession is the fruit of his own labor.

Several of the crew of the brig Sarah Louisa were examined, who testified that these two individuals came along side the brig in the harbor of Point Petre, and engaging passage, were brought by the brig to this port. One of the crew stated that they told him about the captain's being knocked overboard by the boom, but that they said nothing about any murder. They were both committed to prison by Judge Davis; Antonio, to take his trial for the piracy and murder, and Silva, to be used as States' evidence.—*Boston Atlas.*

DIED,

At the house of his brother-in-law, in Mercersburgh, in Franklin county, Pa., on the 25th ult. GEORGE W. BUCHANAN, Esq., aged 25 years.

BOOK KEEPING.

MR. SMITH'S Lectures on Italian Book Keeping, together with their application, illustrating real business, will commence on Monday evening, the 15th inst. At the same time Lectures on E. Grammar.—From 5 to 6, instructions on Elocution.

No. 24, corner of Second street and Cherry alley. Oct. 12.—3t

For Private Sale,

A beautifully situated Country Seat and Farm, near Zelienople, commanding an extensive view of a well cultivated valley of the Connequenessing, and several little growing villages. It contains about 300 acres, half of which are cleared and laid out in Pasture Fields and Meadows: a handsome Three Story Stone Dwelling House, finished in an elegant and comfortable manner, calculated for two genteel families. The Out Houses are Frame, consisting of a large Sheep Stable, 100 by 40 feet; a Barn, a Bathing, Wash and Smoke House, and other necessary buildings; a large Garden and Fruit-bearing Orchard behind the House; several never failing springs of the purest water; an excellent Coal Mine. The country, being elevated, is well known for its purity of atmosphere and consequent salubrity. Any gentleman or family wishing to retire from a crowded city, to enjoy the health, comforts, and beauties of a well situated Country Residence, could hardly find a more eligible location. The establishment might also be advantageously occupied as a Young Ladies' Academy. The distance from Pittsburgh is 25 miles; a line of stages passes, daily, within a short distance. Beaver, on the Ohio, is distant only ten miles. Further Particulars will be given by the subscriber, residing on the premises, or by Chas. L. Volz, Esq. Pittsburgh.

GEORGE H. MULLER.

October 12, 1832.—1m.

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.

P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

AUCTION SALES.

WILL *be sold, on Monday, the 22d of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Mr. Snowden's Three Story Warehouse, in Liberty street, on assignment, the entire stock of M. E. Moehring & Brother, consisting of a large assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz:*

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians; Madras Shawls, Cotton Shawls, Blue and White Bandannas, Black Shawls, Colored Shawls, Sewing Silk, Cotton Thread, Suspenders, Silk Belts, Mantua Ribbands, of all descriptions and colors, Flag Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, Foulard, Irish Linen, Brown Holland, Buckram, Fountain Muslins, East India Silk Cravats, Nankeens, Crapes, Dress Handkerchiefs, Palmarino Handkerchiefs, Dress Merinos, Worsted Binding, Cotton Hose, White Zebra, Rondom, etc.

Dress and Side Combs; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Perling, Cambric Muslins, Lapette Leno, Book Muslins, Plain Muslin, Silk Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Furniture Binding, Linen Collars, Silk and Worsted Vestings, Checks, Buttons, Needles, Razor Strops, Spectacles, Shaving Soap, Patent Threads, Comfortables, Morocco Belts, Neck Laces, Clasps, and other Fancy Articles, Children's Caps, etc. etc.

Also, a large assortment of HATTERS' FURS and Trimmings, and other articles belonging to the Hatting Trade—the sale of which will commence on Tuesday, the 25th instant (positively) at the same place.

N. B. Sales continued from day to day, until all is closed.

CHAS. VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

October 12, 1832.—ts

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 20th October. 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,500	3,500
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
15	300	4,500
71	200	14,200
56	100	5,600
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	14	31,360
15400	7	107,800
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Oct. 12, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

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2240	14	31,360
15400	7	107,800
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Oct. 12, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 20th October. 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,500	3,500
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
15	300	4,500
71	200	14,200
56	100	5,600
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	14	31,360
15400	7	107,800
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Oct. 12, 1832.

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No.* 27 *Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

PUBLIC SALE

Of Household Furniture, Stock, &c.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Dwelling House of James H. Davis, near Chartier's Creek, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, will be sold by public out cry—Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Carpeting, one Secretary and Book Case, a valuable Library of Books, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, one Two Horse Wagon, and sundry other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms at sale.

MICHAEL ALLEN,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
HUGH MAC SHANE,
Assignees.

October 12.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Morgan & Green is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please call and settle their respective accounts, on or before the 22d instant; and all having claims against the said firm will present their accounts to J. P. Green, who is authorized to settle the same.

JAMES P. GREEN,
G. C. MORGAN.

N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted by G. C. Morgan, at the old stand, it Fifth st. where he will be thankful for all orders in his line of business. He has made such arrangements as will enable him to furnish his customers with the latest fashions. G. C. MORGAN.

October 12, 1832.—3t

COMMISSION LEATHER WAREHOUSE,
AND CAP MANUFACTORY.

JOHN BLAIR respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business, in No. 20, Wood street, in the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Howard & Rodgers, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of Mens' and Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur Caps, made of the best materials, and well adapted for Merchants and others, and sold cheaper than at any other establishment in the United States, for good payments, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

N. B.—All Leather consigned to his care will be duly attended to, and he hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ *Wanted*—a few young women who can sew well, will obtain employment at the above business.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1832.—w3mis.

DR. HEINZELMAN'S
Late Improved Truss.

THOSE laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease Hernia, (Rupture.) are respectfully informed that the above improved Gum Elastic Pad Truss, for which there has been letters patent granted by the President of the U. States, exceeds every instrument of the kind heretofore offered to the public. The high commendations already bestowed, and universal satisfaction given to those afflicted, affords the fullest proof to those wishing effectual and certain remedy for the same, adapted to the different species of this disease, to which male, female, and children are subject.

As regards the true surgical principles of a proper constructed Truss for the radical cure of Hernia, together with cleanliness (as it can be re-covered by the patient himself with a piece of silk or linen) and durability with elegance of execution, he feels satisfied of rendering general benefit to the afflicted, as the correctness upon which it is constructed being abundantly tested by experience, having also submitted the above instrument to the inspection of several medical gentlemen of great experience and character, all of whom concur in forming an exceedingly favorable opinion of the simplicity of construction and limited motion, graduated to the different attitudes and permanency of location on the body, as the central elastic projection on the concave disk of the pad, as well as its vertical spiral spring appearing to them an improvement that will be found valuable in the management of Hernia, and cannot fail to meet with the approbation of the profession.

Among those, he takes pleasure in referring to

G. McCLELLAN, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in Jef. Med. Col. Phila.
J. EBERLE, M. D.
Professor in the Ohio Medical College, [Cincinnati,] late of Philadelphia.
E. P. ATLEE, M. D.
G. F. KLINGEL, M. D.
C. NOBLE, M. D.
H. KLAPP, M. D.
J. UHLER, M. D.
E. BUCK, M. D.
Members of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

☞For sale at the Proprietor's price, by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street.

October 5.—w5t.

TO MY CREDITORS.—Take notice that I, the subscriber, have applied by Petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county and State of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws of this Commonwealth, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the fourth Monday of October next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place my Creditors may attend, if they think proper, and show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
Merchant, of the City of Pittsburgh, late of the firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother.

Sept. 25—w3t

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
New Series.—Vol. X., No. 2—for August.

CONTENTS.—*Communications.*—Improvements proposed in Barker's Mill; Remarks on Steam Boiler Explosions, by J. D. Ward; Method of Tinning Cast Iron, by Isaiah Lukens.

Franklin Institute. Letter on Explosions of Steam Boilers, by Thos. Ewbank.

American Patents. List of Patents for February, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications. For Head Blocks of Saw Mills, Sinclair's.

English Patents. For Fire Arms and Projectiles, De Burgh's; for Paper Making Machinery, Jaquier's; for Wheel Carriages, Mason's; for Life Boats, Warnick's; for Fire Arms, Bingham and Dupe's; for Tanning, Drake's; for Raising Water by Steam, Wharton's; for Making Button's Aign-worth's.

Selections. Ordinances of France relating to Steam Boats; Working Iron and Steel, by C. Varley; Trussing Girders, by A. Ainger; Carpet Manufactory at Baarn, in Holland; Giving Buoyancy to Chain Cables, by J. Pole; Proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Smelting Iron by Uncoked Coal and Heated Air; Manufacture of Sulphuric Ether, by C. Wittstock; Excavator's Wagon; Consumption of Coal Smoke, &c.; Quick Acting Steam Safety Valve; Steam Boilers Explosion; Manufacture of Salt; Alcohometer; Engraving in Stereotype; on a new Anemometer, by H. Hamell; Indian Arts; the Toddy Tree; on the Discharge of a Jet

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward F. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

WONDER OF THE WORLD!

BEAUTIES OF MECHANISM.

TERMED THE HALL OF INDUSTRY.

THE citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that *Messrs. Letton & Co.* have arrived in this place from New York, with their useful and wonderful novelty, consisting of three Manufactories for Cotton and Woolen Cloths and Cards, in full operation, moved altogether by the power of Dogs. It will be exhibited for a time at the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, South West corner of Market and Fourth streets.

This exhibition comprises an elegant collection of all the most important Machinery now used in this country. In the Manufactories above mentioned, the machinery, in order to render it portable, is necessarily upon a scale somewhat reduced from the sizes employed in large Manufactories, but every machine necessary to each branch of the Manufactories described, is complete and perfect in itself; the whole are compressed into the smallest possible dimensions, and yet they occupy a space of 33 feet in length, by 8 feet in breadth.—The whole exhibition comprises *Twelve Distinct Machines*, besides the Engine, which applies the moving power; perfect in all their parts, and so constructed as to produce their effective work, of a quality and with a rapidity unsurpassed by any full sized machinery in the country.

Pertaining to the Cotton Department.—The Picker, used also for Wool, the Carding Machine, the Drawing Machine, the Speeder for Roping, the Throstle Frame, with 12 Spindles for Spinning, the Spool Winder, and Power Loom, which also weaves Sattinet.

Pertaining to the Woolen Department.—The Card and Condenser, which takes the material from the Picker, and forms it into roping for the Spinner, the Jack for spinning with 12 Spindles, the Sattinet Loom, (mentioned above,) the Gig for raising the Nap, and Shearing Machine. The Cloth manufactured by this Machinery is half a yard wide. The remaining machine is *The Card Sticker*, which takes the wire from the reel, cuts and bends it, pricks the leather, and inserts the teeth, all at the same operation, at the rate of 150 to 300 in a minute.

The whole of this machinery is propelled by the power of Dogs, on an inclined plane.

The exhibition is not intended merely to gratify idle curiosity, but to instruct as well as to amuse. The machinery is not only perfect, *as such*, but is highly finished, and thus affords some of the most beautiful specimens of American skill and ingenuity, while, at the same time, it has been carefully adapted to the purpose of illustrating some of the most important principles in mechanical science. The proprietors, therefore, solicit public patronage, with an entire confidence that all those who take the trouble to examine their *Hall of Industry* will be abundantly rewarded.

Hours of exhibition, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 o'clock, M., and from 3 to 5, and from 6 till 10, P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

October 9.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

JUST receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a large and valuable assortment of

Bibles, of all prices;
Psalm and Hymn Books;
School Books, of all kinds;
Quills and Slates;
Writing and Wrapping Paper;
Wall Paper and Playing Cards;

Together with a great variety of articles suitable for the country trade, all of which are offered cheap at SYLVESTER'S, Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

☞Rags taken in exchange for goods, or bought for cash, at highest market price.

October 9, 1832.

A HANDSOME PRIZE!—Nos. 20, 35, 38, the Capital Prize of $15,000, was sold at this office yesterday, and cashed this morning by

GEORGE A. COOK,

At the "*Prize Selling Office*," No 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Oct 9, 1832.

NEW NOVELS.

THE HEIDENMAUER, or the Benedictines; a Legend of the Rhine: by *Cooper*.

Also, Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man; consisting of "The Little Genius" and other Essays; by one of the Editors of the New York Mirror. Just received at

SYLVESTER'S,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Oct. 9, 1832.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DREAMS *and Reveries of a Quiet Man;* consisting of the Little Genius and other Essays: in 2 vols.

Two Years and a Half in the Navy; or a Journal of a Cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant: by E. P. Wines. In 2 vols.

Bell and Condie on Cholera; 2d edition, enlarged and improved.

Theological Library, No. 2—Consistency of Revelation. By Shuttleworth: in 1 vol.

Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
73 Wood street.

Oct. 5.—3t

Fancy Stationery.

NOW OPENING, at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, a very extensive assortment; consisting of

Elegant Ebony Ink Stands;
Pocket Ink Stands, with Screw Tops;
Paint Boxes; Drawing Paper;
Ivory Paper; Ever Point Pencils;
Tinted Billet Paper; Visiting Cards;

And numerous other articles, which the public are invited to inspect at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

September 28.

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes*, No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium*, for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 20, 1832.—3m

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

HEALTH ALMANAC FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold on Monday, 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Assignment, the entire stock of Samuel Stevenson, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians, Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Black Lasting, Moreens, Beaverteens, Bangup Cord, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Umbrellas, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids, Silk and Cotton Vestings, Silk and Tabby Velvets, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Painted Muslins, Crape Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Cambric do. Black, Green, Yellow and Italian Crape, Black, Worsted and White Cotton Hose, Black Silk do., Thibet Hdkfs., Fancy Silk, do. Black Lustring do., Mandarin, do., Popileno, do., Linen, do., Black and Cotton, do., Worsted and Valencia Shawls, Cotton and Merino, do., Gauze Scarfs, Bobinet Capes, Bobinet Footing, Cotton Lace, Bobinet and Thread do., Linen Cambric, Linen Collars, Glazed Muslins, Foundation Muslins, Buttons, Beaver and Hoskin Gloves, Black and White Silk do., Cotton Cord, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Gimps, Combs, Cotton Balls, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Sales continued from day to day until all is closed.

W. BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOS. STEVENSON,
Assignees.

Sept. 21.—tf

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker.

Aug. 17.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826 —tf. *Allegheny Town.*

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No. 58, WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceding $100. march 19—tf.

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may4, 1832.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch. On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.

march 20, 1832.—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.

For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea:
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21, 1832.

PAPER.

150 Reams Straw and Rag Paper. Just received and for sale by

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

September 14, 1832.—6wcp.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold. Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE.
76 Front street.

Feb. 14—tf.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf